

Daily Democrat.

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The Conspiracy.
The more the secrets of this rebellion are exposed, the more dark and damning will the record appear. Here is a part of it. On the 6th of January, 1861, it was telegraphed from Washington to New York: "The Southern Senators last night held a conference, and telegraphed to the Conventions of their respective States to advise immediate secession." The correspondent of the New York Times, at Pensacola, Fla., sends a letter, written by Yulea to Finegan, a member of the Convention, dated January 7, 1861, which is as follows:

WASHINGTON, January 7, 1861.
My Dear Sir: On the other side is a copy of resolutions adopted at a consultation of the Senators from the seceding States—in which Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, Mississippi and Florida, were present.

The idea of the meeting was, that the States should go out at once, and provide for the early organization of a Confederate Government, not later than the 15th of February. This time is allowed to elapse, Louisiana and Texas to participate.

It seemed to be the opinion that if we left here, force, loan and volunteer bills might be passed, which would put Mr. Lincoln in immediate condition for hostilities, whereas, by remaining in our places until the 4th of March, it is thought we can keep the hands of Mr. Buchanan tied, and enable the Republicans from effecting any legislation which will strengthen the hands of the incoming Administration.

The resolutions will be sent by the delegation to the President of the Convention. I have not been able to find Mr. Mallory this morning. Having the Representatives (from Florida) in Connecticut. I have, therefore, thought it best to send you this copy of the resolutions.

In haste, yours truly, D. L. YULEA.
Joseph Finegan, Esq., "Sovereignty Convention," Tallahassee, Fla.

The following are the resolutions referred to in the above letter:

Resolved, That in our opinion each of the Southern States should, as soon as may be, secede from the Union.

Resolved, That provision should be made for a Convention to organize a Confederacy of the seceding States, the Convention to meet not later than the 15th of February, at the city of Montgomery, in the State of Alabama.

Resolved, That in view of the hostile legislation that is threatened against the seceding States, and which may be consummated before the 4th of March, we ask instructions whether the delegations are to remain in Congress until that date for the purpose of defeating such legislation.

Resolved, That a committee be and are appointed, consisting of Messrs. Davis, Selden and Mallory, to carry out the objects of this meeting.

It will be seen that these knaves, whilst they resolved their States should secede, still held their places in the Government to destroy it. Honor and oaths were powerless to control the Gallies at the capital.

It was no wonder that the Government was slow to credit that any set of men were so depraved.

We may here add a letter, printed in the St. Joseph (Mo.) Herald, written by a secessionist member of the Legislature of 1860-61:

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 17, 1861.
Dear Sir: The Convention bill has passed the Senate by a vote of 31 to 2, and will pass the House today or tomorrow by a very large majority, and a canvass for the election of delegates will commence, which, in my opinion, will be one of the warmest and most exciting ever known in this State.

As soon as the Convention bill is disposed of, the bill to arm and equip the militia will be taken up, and will doubtless be passed. I need hardly tell you I will support this bill.

I am in favor of placing the State on a war footing before the 4th of March, and bidding defiance to our enemies. I am also in favor of seizing all the arsenals and Government property before Lincoln becomes President, and I am satisfied it will be done.

You need apprehend no danger from the Republicans of St. Louis. We have an organization of minute men, who, at the first call of the drum or approach of danger, will draw the sword and exterminate every Republican who does not yield to the State authorities.

Volunteer companies should be organized at once throughout the State. I hope you will have a company organized in Mayville at once, but let no man join it unless he can be relied on. Let our military organization be perfected as soon as possible, and as soon as the militia bill is passed, and the arms procured, I will take the necessary steps to procure a suitable share for our De Kalb volunteers.

It will be seen that the seceders prepared their military organization to put to the sword all that dissented. One of the camps of treason was broken up summarily near St. Louis. Many Union men thought this rash; but after such exposures as this, they must be satisfied that the Union army was hardly fast enough.

Time will, no doubt, reveal that our State Guard was got up to exterminate those who would not submit.

A conspiracy, so utterly treacherous and nefarious, history gives no account of.

Wendell Phillips has been exercising himself in a speech at Washington. He has all his life suffered under the infirmity of eloquence. It has been the ruin of him yet, and he will be the death of him yet.

He admits that he has often cursed the Union and the Union; but the idea of something out of the war power, the Constitution, has struck him.

He is now on that tack. He would be of some use in the war, if he was guided by good sense; but none of the article.

He has been reported as a prize man, plain, from the wording of the last it was a mistake. We have heard account that he is in New Orleans. We give some credit to that, but the speech is just fit for Yancey and nobody else to make.

The Abolitionists have one pet that they expend all their efforts upon, John C. Fremont. In spite of the past, they still cling to him. His record in Missouri places him low down in the list of Generals. It would be unjust, perhaps, to charge upon him personally the enormities perpetrated in his department during his short and inglorious career. He had great difficulties, no doubt, to encounter. We grant that; but how did he succeed? Did he surmount the difficulties—any of them? We don't see that he did. He failed—failed wretchedly. He squandered money by millions upon millions, and made no progress in anything valuable. He had a difficult and responsible post to fill, and didn't fill it. His friends must assume meritis for him that his performances do not show. These Abolitionists have no word for Generals that have done well; but they have a deep interest in a man that allowed two brave armies to be sacrificed; allowed a State to be overrun by the enemy; squandered oceans of money, and permitted, in his department, right under his eye, the most enormous peculations and frauds.

We look in vain for any merit in this Abolition pet. If we excuse him from the corruptions in his department, allow that Lyon and Mulligan were sacrificed without a positive fault on his part, still we see that the grossest corruptions and heaviest sacrifices were not prevented, and no great military deeds were performed. Price, with no resources, not even trusted by the Confederate Government, held constantly the advantage of Fremont. We are still, notwithstanding all this, informed that Fremont is one of the most active and enterprising of our Generals. Certain it is, General Price was far more active and enterprising than he. Fremont's activity and enterprise was all show and parade, signifying nothing. He lacked the skill to adapt his means to the end.

How differently this class of politicians treat our Generals. McClellan took hold of a beaten, panic-stricken, demoralized army, and restored its discipline. He did not move in haste, and he was wise in not moving; but he held in effectual check all the concentrated power of the Confederates. He, at last, compelled them to retreat from their fortified position, and is now moving on them with a splendidly equipped army. He did not move on to take Manassas at the cost of treasure and blood, perhaps to move back faster than he moved forward, as it happened once before under the inspiration of these same political advisers.

We don't know who to credit for the military movements going on at present; but that they are wise and profoundly planned is true; and we judge that McClellan, from his position, had more to do with them than any other man. Amongst military men he will occupy an exalted position. That battles have not been sanguinary; that so much has been accomplished by strategy, is vastly to the credit of the mind that superintended the whole matter.

McClellan can't be forgiven, no matter how great his services, by the Abolition party, for they can't use him.

It is plain what the motive is. Fremont was once a candidate for President. He has shown himself ready to work for the purposes of the Abolition party. That is his merit, and nothing else. He must, on that account, be imposed on the country, incompetent as he has shown himself.

With great zeal his interest is watched, and he is kept up with puffs without merit. We don't intend to do any General injustice; but we feel indignant at the praises undeserved poured on a man who has done nothing creditable, and not a word of commendation for the greater man who has done the work. A party favorite may occupy his place; but the offices and honors of war belong to those who have earned them.

FROM THE CUMBERLAND FORD.—We have just seen a gentleman from the Cumberland Ford, who brings cheering accounts. The Tennesseans are coming into our army in groups of from fifty to five hundred a day. At the time the troops were paid there, there were not two entire regiments entitled to pay at the 31st of December. Since then the second regiment has been filled to its maximum; a third regiment is complete, and our informant says there are now two more entire, and a third nearly ready to be mustered into the service of the United States. It is believed that in one month's time there will be ten regiments of Tennesseans enrolled for service in the United States army.

The secessionists are making quite a show about Morgan's dash upon the railroad, and some of them are chuckling over the strong boy which they say captured from a paymaster. That Morgan did perpetrate some of his marauding schemes and injured the railroad, there is no doubt; but we are informed by a party who knows that there was no paymaster nor strong boy aboard.

When the annual report of the naval department is sent in, we wish the following items to be added:

To retaining Gideon Welles, Secretary:
By loss of the Congress, \$300,000
By loss of the Cumberland, 200,000
By loss of the Merrimack, incalculable
That is a part of the account which the people will demand to see, but which will not be reported.

Welles, Secretary of the Navy, should be put upon a wooden frigate and sent out to meet the Merrimack; provided, when his vessel was blown up, no one was in it but him. The loss of the ship would be amply recompensed in the loss of the Secretary.

We are glad to hear that there is a possibility that Sprague, of Rhode Island, will be called to the head of the naval department. We hope it is true. The noble seamen of our navy deserve to have such a man to do justice to them and the cause.

A number of wooden muskets were found in Florence by the gunboats. They were used to teach the manual, but seem to be quite as useful to the rebels, in all respects, as if they were rifled and of the last improvements.

The papers North seem quite satisfied with the President's suggestion to give aid to any State that wishes to get rid of slavery. Notwithstanding this, we predict that the suggestion will not be entertained by the people of any State.

The Southern Confederacy is supporting several renegade Kentuckians as Senators, Congressmen, etc. There are a few more, not worth their feed, entirely at its service on the same terms.

Since Floyd has been relieved from military duties, the rebels continue to lose more cannon. Perhaps the Confederates, in view of his past successes in that line, propose for him to steal some more.

Wells says Morgan, who made a fortune of ninety thousand dollars, was regularly commissioned. If 12 1/2 per cent. on purchases amounting to that doesn't make a commissioned officer, what does?

How long is Wells to remain at the head of one of the most important departments in the government? Are there any more Morgans to be enriched and Cumberlands to be sunk?

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.
The rebels took advantage of the thunder storm to bolt from New Madrid. We suppose they are the Southern thunderbolts we have heard so much about.

The difference between rebellion and abolition is just the difference between a bold highwayman and a midnight assassin.

The United States naval department claims to have heard of the coming of the Merrimack. We suspect the report came from her cannon.

Pillow, too, is to die in the last ditch. His treason shows that he will dig it on the wrong side again.

The country so appreciated the awful picture of rebellion, it will have it engraved as a lesson to our children.

The kind of stocks which are apt to rise when soldiers are in an enemy's country are gun stocks.

As the degree of doctor has been conferred on Lincoln, we suppose he is one of the pillars of the Constitution.

It was hardly discreet to give Fremont command of the mountain ranges, because he, like them, was piqued.

A complete revolution in the rebel States may be assumed when they turn tail to their headquarters.

The rebels, just now, are quarreling among themselves like dogs. That shows their cur-gate.

The tax on our gold watches will serve to warn us against the Government's going on tick.

It is not surprising to read that retreating fire-eaters consume their stores with fire.

It is not at all unreasonable for the fall of rebellion to begin in the spring.

Where do we stand? asks a Richmond paper. Not very high just now.

The rebels are pretty effectually dis-pursed.

The French Minister, M. Morellet, made application, through Secretary Seward, for permission to examine the models and plans of the Stevens Battery, which resulted in a cordial invitation from Mr. Stevens to a minute inspection of all the details of the marvelous invention. Accordingly the distinguished representative of the most progressive nation of Europe spent nearly two hours in Mr. Stevens' apartments at Washington, on Friday, and made a laborious and searching scrutiny of every part of the far-famed battery, expressing unqualified delight and satisfaction at every part. M. Morellet is both practical and intelligent, and his questions showed great knowledge of the entire subject. Everything was explained, and he went away delighted.

The person who attracted most attention at the opening of Parliament was the Southern Commissioner, Mr. Mason, who had a seat in one of the side galleries. Singularly enough, his next neighbor was a negro of the deepest dye, one of the Haytian Embassy. I believe, at all events he must have been of note to get a place in that exclusive locality. Necessarily brings people into strange companionship. I noticed that he listened very intently to the speech until the end of the paragraph relating to the trans-Atlantic cable, and then he laid his hands over his knees, leaned back and yawned vigorously, as though he was terribly bored by the whole business.—*Correspondence of the Manchester (Eng.) Weekly Express and Review.*

The London Times has discovered the river Constantine in the west, and the Paris Monitor, in describing the progress of Burnside's expedition, records the advance of the Federal army to Elizabeth City: "From there a detachment advanced as far as the Tennessee river and thus occupied the principal road between Memphis and Columbus. This movement establishes General Burnside in the rear of the great army of the Potomac."

Lieutenant Worden is at the house of Lieutenant Wise, at Washington, under the most skillful medical treatment and faithful nursing. It is not yet known whether the sight of one eye is entirely destroyed. When a gentleman told Secretary Stanton that it was feared that the gallant sailor would lose the sight of one of his eyes, he exclaimed, "Then we will fill the other with diamonds!"

The privateer Sumpter remained at Gibraltar 25th ult. A Mediterranean letter says "We are happy to say her career is ended. One of her officers was arrested at Tangiers by the American Consul there, and not by the Consul at Gibraltar, as reported."

Visitors to the country about Manassas assert that in several places in the woods bones can be seen bleaching upon the top of the ground, and we hear of knives and spoons and other articles being made of the bones of our dead.

Naval experts say that the Merrimack, or, as the rebels call her, the Virginia, has been so badly damaged that she cannot be ready for another attack under several weeks.

A new baritone at the Vienna opera house receives \$9,000 salary per annum and the privilege of four months' vacation. What a valuable warble!

BOARD OF COMMON COUNCIL.

THURSDAY EVENING, March 20, 1862.

Present—J. M. Armstrong, President, and all the members except Mr. Duckwall. The reading of the journal of the previous session was dispensed with.

A claim of \$5, in favor of C. Ormby, for hardware furnished marketplace, was referred to Committee on Finance.

The Engineer submitted a report recommending repairs to the bridge over Beargrass creek at the Cut-off, which was referred to Street Committee, Eastern District.

The Engineer submitted an appropriation of the grading and paving of the sidewalks on the south side of Chestnut, between Shelby and Campbell streets, L. H. King, contractor, which was referred to Street Committee, Eastern District.

Mr. Irvine, from said committee, reported a resolution approving the same, which was adopted.

The report of Thomas Rees, Marketmaster of No. 4, to April 14, 1862, was read and filed.

A claim of \$200, in favor of O. H. Stratton, for fees as Clerk of City Court, was referred to Police Committee.

A claim of \$8, in favor of Kimball & McAtee, for bowlers, was referred to Street Committee, Eastern District.

A message was read from the Mayor in regard to small-pox patients at the Pest House, which was referred to Committee on Revision.

An order from the City Court, petitioning to have removed the iron cage, was referred to Police Committee.

Baxter presented a resolution recommending the resolution to elect a City Engineer this evening, which was rejected.

Mr. Story presented a petition from the butchers and gardeners to reduce the price of stall rents in the Preston-street Market, which was referred to Committee on Public Works.

Mr. Caruth, from Finance Committee, reported a resolution directing the Auditor to credit K. P. Thixton, City Tax Collector, Western District, for 1861, with \$1,736.95; city tax \$442.10, school tax \$171.76, gas tax \$177.90, House of Refuge tax, on account of sales No. 4, a note of \$300, of Mrs. Hannah Tracey, also \$104.86 city tax, \$23.46 school tax, \$15.84 gas tax, and \$13.35 House of Refuge tax, on account of sales No. 3, which was adopted.

Mr. Caruth, from same, reported a resolution directing the Auditor to credit K. P. Thixton, City Tax Collector, Western District, for 1861, with \$899.10 city tax, \$360.44 school tax, \$146.12 gas tax, \$149.51 House of Refuge tax, on account of sales No. 5, which was adopted.

Mr. Caruth presented a resolution directing J. M. Water to top and shade trees in the city, to wit: on Jefferson, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, at a cost not exceeding \$35.00, which was adopted by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Armstrong, Tompkins, Crowe, Baxter, Tynan, Galt, Givens, Granger, Gregory, Irvine, Lighthorn, Wood, Overall, Ronald, Rubel and Story—16. Nays—Messrs. Buckner, Tucker and Welles—3.

Mr. Welles, from Finance Committee, reported a resolution directing the Auditor to credit K. P. Thixton, city tax collector, W. D., for 1861, with \$116.63 city tax; \$54.13 gas tax; \$29.38 school tax; \$22.88 House of Refuge tax, on account of sales No. 6, which was adopted.

Mr. Welles presented a claim of \$13.00, in favor of the Sheriff, for fees, which was referred to Finance Committee.

Mr. Welles, from Revision Committee, was discharged from the consideration of a message from the Mayor, to request the Legislature to enact sundry amendments to the City Charter.

Mr. Welles, from the Revision Committee, reported an ordinance providing for hucksters, and prescribing the condition upon which they may obtain license, which was read a second time, amended and passed.

Mr. Lighthorn, from Street Committee, W. D., reported separate resolutions approving the grades of Ninth street, from Broadway to the Market, and of Seventh street, from Broadway to Kentucky street, which were severally adopted.

Mr. Tynan, from the Committee on Fairs and Groceries, Western District, reported separate resolutions granting the following licenses, which were severally adopted:

G. Knepper, tavern, on Market, between Third and Fourth streets;

John Tammage, tavern, corner Ninth and Main streets;

N. Boller, tavern, Front street, Portland;

Smith, tavern, on Market, between Tenth and Eleventh streets;

Koerner & Sekamp, transfer of Ham. Smith's tavern license;

Jacob Zahner, beerhouse, corner of Market and Ninth streets;

Henry Boller, tavern, on Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth streets;

Martin Miller, coffeehouse, on Market, between Fifth and Sixth streets;

The Monitor.

LETTER FROM CAPTAIN ERICSSON.

NEW YORK, March 15, 1862.

My Dear Sir—It may safely be asserted that the Monitor is the most ventilated vessel afloat. The blowers draw from the external atmosphere upwards of four thousand cubic feet of fresh air in every minute, part of which passes through the boiler furnaces, and part through the ventilating trunks—these not being made high enough.

There appears to be a general misconception of the power of the Monitor. The most serious error is the assumption that its power has been developed during the contest at Hampton Roads. The power of the vessel alone was tested. With guns of such caliber as the structure was made to bear, the Monitor would sink the Merrimack or the Warrior in the first round.

Yours, very truly,

J. ERICSSON.

LETTER FROM LIEUT. S. D. GREENE, EXECUTIVE OFFICER OF THE MONITOR.

UNITED STATES STEAMER MONITOR, HAMPTON ROADS, March 12, 1862.

On Sunday last we met the Merrimack at fifteen minutes past nine, and after a hard fight of four hours, drove her back to Norfolk.

Our noble and gallant Captain was wounded near the close of the fight, and I was called on to take command of the vessel. Up to that time I had fired every gun myself, and have the satisfaction of knowing that I put five shot of 170 pounds straight into the infernal machine, and wounded her captain.

Lieut. T. O. Selfridge (Lieut. Jaffers has since taken command) is at present in command, and as soon as the Merrimack makes her appearance we are going to lay this battery along and open fire on the vessel until one or the other sinks.

Our vessel is a complete success, and we are not materially damaged. We received twenty-one shots.

Bull Run Items.

(Correspondence New York World.)

Seven hundred corpses were found yesterday near Bull Run. The persons apparently died of disease.

Hundreds of contrabands, men, women, and children, on the roads leading to this city, and they said that all the rebels in force on the Rappahannock.

A batch of bills of the Confederate States of America, to the amount of five thousand dollars, were found at Manassas, and are in possession of the commanding general.

An evidence additional of the unhealthiness of Manassas, which is really nothing but a railroad station, is as follows: We saw an unburied body lying on the ground, and the twenty-seventh Georgia regiment left home last summer with nine hundred men, and that only three hundred and twenty returned.

The rebel steamer Merrimack, Yorktown and Jamestown then directed their whole fire at what before they did not dignify to notice. Another shot from us passed through the Merrimack and killed the captain and several men. She then, after the Merrimack, hauled out of the fight and left us to our proper adversary, the Merrimack.

Now commenced the most terrific naval combat ever fought, both vessels being managed with great skill. At no time during the action were we distant from each other more than twenty yards, and most of the time we touched sides. The shells from her ten-inch rifled Armstrong guns whistled about our ears, and numbers struck us.

It was like so many pebbles striking us. Finding that we were impregnable, she tried her favorite pastime of trying to sink us with her steam ram, but it was no go; as she struck us the iron ram was shattered, and she quickly retired. As she withdrew we poured shot after shot at her, going completely through her. Her condition was now a critical one, every one of her guns but one being disabled.

At this stage of affairs I retired from her struck our pilot house, breaking one of the slugs of which it is composed, ten inches square, severely wounding Captain Worden in the eye. We then steamed away, but she fired the last shot, which entered her stern port, going the whole length of her, and as we learn to-day, wounded the Captain and killed four of our crew.

She then quickly withdrew towards Sewell's Point, where she was taken in tow by a steamer and proceeded rapidly towards Norfolk. She was evidently in a sinking condition, as numbers were seen to jump overboard from her. Thus ended one of the most desperate fights ever known.

ADIPOCIN.—In removing the remains from a burial ground in the upper part of the city, during the past few days, we have been found a number of specimens of that singular change which occasionally occurs after death in the human body—adipocin. One of the substance resembling sperm-cetin. One of the largest was a foot—female of large size. When first exhumed, the material of which the body was composed was soft and brittle, but, on exposure to the air, it became hard and brittle. This body has been buried more than 30 years, and still retains enough of its original shape and features to be recognized by one who may have known it while living.

The ground where it was buried was a gravelly loam, underlain with clay, which probably kept it constantly moist. Adipocin is the product of the decomposition of fleshy matter, which occurs where bodies are buried in moist earth, and particularly when they have accumulated for years in great numbers.

It is a chemical composition of morge acid in large quantities, and a small quantity of oleic acid, combined with a small quantity of potash and lime.

Philadelphia Ledger, 18th.

COMPULSORY ENLISTMENTS IN RICHMOND.

The following paragraph from the Richmond Dispatch shows the system of terror applied by the rebels to obtain soldiers:

A WARNING TO DELINQUENTS.—The 631st person who failed to report for duty on Col. Evans' regiment for enrollment, need not console themselves with the supposition that their names are not known. Their names are known, enrolled and reported to the proper officer to be dealt with as the law directs in regard to those who fail to report themselves for enrollment. There are others in the district whose names have not yet been ascertained, and the enrolling officers are taking the proper steps to find them out, and they, too, will be enrolled and reported for draft among the first levies.

The number who enrolled themselves in Col. Evans' regiment was 1,471.

In two years the English navy will have sixteen iron-clad ships in her navy. But not one of them, built like the Warrior, could resist the attack of our gallant Monitor.

From the Tennessee River.

A STEAMBOAT TRIP FROM FORT HENRY TO PAVANNAH—MANIFESTATIONS OF UNION FEELING BY THE PEOPLE ON THE RIVER—ENEMY'S ARMY.

Extract from a private letter, communicated to the Chicago Times, dated Savannah, Hardin County, Tenn., March 12, 1862.

DEAR BROTHER—We left Fort Henry at noon and ran up the railroad bridge, sixteen miles distant. The timbers are all destroyed but the draw. The piers are standing. Here one of our transports came near being lost. The current being very rapid, the boat having lost the use of her rudder, swung down across the channel, striking both bow and stern very heavily. We thought she would go down, but she did not experience much damage.

We then proceeded on up the river. At most of the small plantations the people were out waving their handkerchiefs, and cheering us up. I have no doubt but that the part of Tennessee through which we have passed is strongly loyal. It was really a charming sight to be greeted with so much good feeling. The negroes would be out among the rest and cheered right lustily.

If the owners were not loyal they would not allow their negroes to do this. We ran until about midnight, and had to lay by on account of the fog until morning. We started late. It was a most beautiful morning, just like our June at the North, the birds singing and the canebreakers looking so fresh and green. The scenery reminded me much of the Upper Mississippi. It is the same broken bridges, rising abruptly, only not in as regular form as that.

We passed several iron furnaces and one extensive stone quarry. The villages are all small on the river, and from this fact I should judge the country not to be a very good one, or the landings would show more business. We passed Decatur and Brownsville, and came to Patriot, Perry county. Here we saw the nicest white house in our journey. The owners, a lady and gentleman, were out on the porch, well dressed, and gave us a handsome greeting, which we returned with cheers for our beloved Union.

We stopped a short distance above the town to wood up. The fleet of boats in our division also stopped. The man who had care of the wood, and another young man came down to see about matters. Then commenced another waste of property, or else a fraud upon government.

There were piles of hoghead staves and of wood on the bank. The boats took both indiscriminately, although assured by the fact that there was good wood a short distance above. The price of the wood was one dollar and twenty five cents per cord, and the staves twenty dollars per thousand.

Our boat took wood, but others took staves. They say it was a strategy, to lead us to the fact that the staves were going one way and the wood another. I asked an explanation. He said probably the staves were going into the hold to be taken to St. Louis and sold. I am told that one of the one thousand dollars' worth in her hold from the Cumberland river. This is all wrong. The man got a receipt from the proper officer, and was satisfied.

I asked him about the Union feeling. He said Perry county had always voted for the Union. At the election held on the 1st of March, the unconditional Union candidate for Sheriff, named Jesse Thompson, received a large majority. Coffee is one dollar per bushel; no powder to be had; salt, four dollars per bushel; corn, two dollars and a half per bushel; and wheat, one dollar per bushel. The principal crops were corn and wheat, but little tobacco, and some cotton. The farms are very small. The winter wheat looks splendidly well. You can hardly imagine a better sight to one from the icy North than the fields clothed in living green. We saw a deer and a wild turkey, and some of our boats had fired. Another one some unruly soldier had broken into and destroyed everything. This is inexcusable, and is directly chargeable to the officers in command. It will, if not stopped, hurt us beyond measure. Some of the boats called along on the cabins, and the soldiers jerked all the chickens, &c., and could find. One of our boats, the Argyle, with the fifty seventh Illinois, was fired into by a squad of rebel cavalry at a place called Clifton; one man killed and two wounded. A squad of our forces landed and took ten of the inhabitants as hostages.

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